



COMMITTEE OF
EUROPEAN
AUDITING
OVERSIGHT
BODIES

CEAOB 2020-020

Adopted on 25 November 2020

Report on the 2020 CEOAB Enforcement Questionnaire

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Appendix: Copy of the original CEA OB Enforcement Questionnaire 2020

The following report is a summary of responses to the CEAOB questionnaire, which the CEAOB Enforcement sub-group (ENF) launched in June 2020. This report addresses investigations and sanctioning by competent authorities and delegated authorities in the calendar year 2019. The responses of the questionnaire are used for public reporting purposes in compliance with the CEAOB's work plan 2020 and the CEAOB Enforcement sub-group's work plan 2020. For ease of reference the responses have been edited and in the statistics section (A) some responses have been redesigned in order to create clarity and comparability.

About the survey

The questionnaire was addressed to EU Competent Authorities in Auditor Oversight, based on Article 23 of the Regulation 537/2014 and Directive 2006/43/EC, Article 30f (1). This was the fourth survey conducted by the ENF and report published by the CEAOB.

Legal ground

This questionnaire is based on Member States duty to cooperate in line with Article 33 of Directive 2006/43/EC and CEAOB's mission to facilitate the exchange of information, expertise and best practices in line with Article 30(7) and 30(11) of the Regulation 537/2014.

Statistics

The questionnaire focused on administrative measures and sanctions, which are linked to PIE or non-PIE statutory audits i.e. statutory audit engagements. The respondents were requested to fill in the statistics, which reflect the decisions based on legislation in the jurisdiction by the competent authority in line with the ARD. The responses should also cover the decisions made by a delegated authority or body.

The questionnaire was addressed to collect information primarily on the oversight of statutory audit and statutory auditors and audit firms. The respondents were asked to exclude investigation and sanctioning of non-audit services of auditors and audit firms. However, some respondents reported administrative measures and sanctions, which are linked with non-audit services in the field "Number (Others)".

The statistics regarding Section A2 (Notice) have been edited for this report by removing some statistics from Section B (Other sanctions) to Section A2 (Notice). For comparison the statistics from year 2018 and 2017 have been redesigned accordingly. The edits are explained in the footnotes of this report.

In this survey administrative measures imposed on auditors vis-à-vis audit firms were not distinguished.

Terms and definitions

The terms used in the questionnaire reflect the terms and definitions used in EU Audit Directive (2006/43/EC) of May 2006 and the Regulation 537/2014. This questionnaire covers PIE and non-PIE auditors and audit firms respectively.

Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts	EU Audit Directive (EU-AD)
Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities	EU Audit Regulation (EU-AR)
Audit Regulation and Directive (as described above)	ARD

Responses

27 responses were received - 26 from EU Member States and 1 from an EEA state. Responses were received from the following national competent authorities (NCAs) in the table below.

Jurisdiction	Organisation
Austria	Abschlussprüferaufsichtsbehörde, APAB (Audit Oversight Body of Austria, AOBA)
Belgium	College van toezicht op de bedrijfsrevisoren/Collège de supervision des réviseurs d'entreprises (Belgian Audit Oversight College, BAOC)
Bulgaria	Комисия за публичен надзор над регистрираните одитори (Commission for public oversight of statutory auditors)
Cyprus	ΑΡΧΗ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑΣ ΕΠΟΠΤΕΙΑΣ ΕΛΕΓΚΤΙΚΟΥ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΟΣ, ΑΔΕΕΛΕΠ (Cyprus Public Audit Oversight Board, CyPAOB)
Czech Republic	Rada pro veřejný dohled nad auditem (Public Audit Oversight Board, PAOB)
Denmark	Erhvervsstyrelsen (Danish Business Authority)
Estonia	Auditiortegevuse järelvalve nõukogu (Auditing Activities Oversight Board)
Finland	Patentti- ja rekisterihallitus (Finnish Patent and Registration Office, Auditor Oversight)
France	Haut Conseil du commissariat aux comptes, H3C (High Council For Statutory Audit)
Germany	Abschlussprüferaufsichtsstelle APAS beim Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle (Auditor Oversight Body, AOB)
Greece	Hellenic Accounting and Auditing Standards Oversight Board, HAASOB
Hungary	Könyvvizsgálói Közfelügyeleti Hatóság (Auditors' Public Oversight Authority)
Ireland	Irish Auditing & Accounting Supervisory Authority
Italy	Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa, CONSOB
Latvia	Latvijas Republikas Finanšu ministrija, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Latvia
Lithuania	Audito apskaitos turto vertinimo ir nemokumo valdymo tarnyba, AVNT (Authority of audit accounting property valuation and insolvency management, AAAPVIM)
Luxembourg	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, CSSF
Malta	Accountancy Board
Netherlands	Autoriteit Financiële Markten, AFM (Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets)
Norway	Finanstilsynet (The Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway, FSA)
Poland	Komisja Nadzoru Audytowego (Audit Oversight Commission)
Portugal	Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários (Portuguese Securities Market Commission, CMVM)
Romania	Autoritatea pentru Supravegherea Publică a Activităţii de Audit Statutar (ASPAAS) - Authority for Public Oversight of the Statutory Audit Activity (ASP)
Slovakia	Úrad pre dohľad nad výkonom auditu, UDVA (Auditing Oversight Authority)
Slovenia	Agencija za javni nadzor nad revidiranjem (Agency for Public Oversight of Auditing)
Spain	Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas, ICAC (Accounting and Auditing Institute)
Sweden	Revisorsinspektionen (Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors)

¹ Responses were not received from EU jurisdiction Croatia and not from EEA jurisdictions Iceland and Liechtenstein

Notes

The statistics do not comprise of non-sanctioning decisions i.e. where the competent authority concluded that sanctioning was not necessary when the case was closed.

The statistics in section A2 are edited as explained in the footnotes. On page 9 there is an aggregated statistic on A2 and A3 to give a better view on the use of sanctions. In practice it is difficult to categorise sanctions into sections A2 and A3, because the difference between these two categories is vague. The criteria and the nature of the sanctions is not addressed in the survey. The criteria and nature for the use of sanctions is not defined in the EU-AD, but in the national provisions.

Administrative measures and sanctions

The responses reflect the statistics of decisions on administrative measures and sanctions based on new legislation in the relevant jurisdiction by the competent authority in line with the ARD.

The respondents were asked to include also the administrative measures and sanctions which a delegated authority or body has imposed in line with the ARD on the basis of delegation of tasks (Art. 24 of the EU-AR).

The following general notes were made by some respondents:

Estonia: Information is provided for period 1.7.2019 - 30.06.2020.

Hungary: "We've completed the Enforcement questionnaire on sanctioning statistics regarding year 2019 and I would like to kindly inform you on the followings:

Our information is provided for the period of 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020,

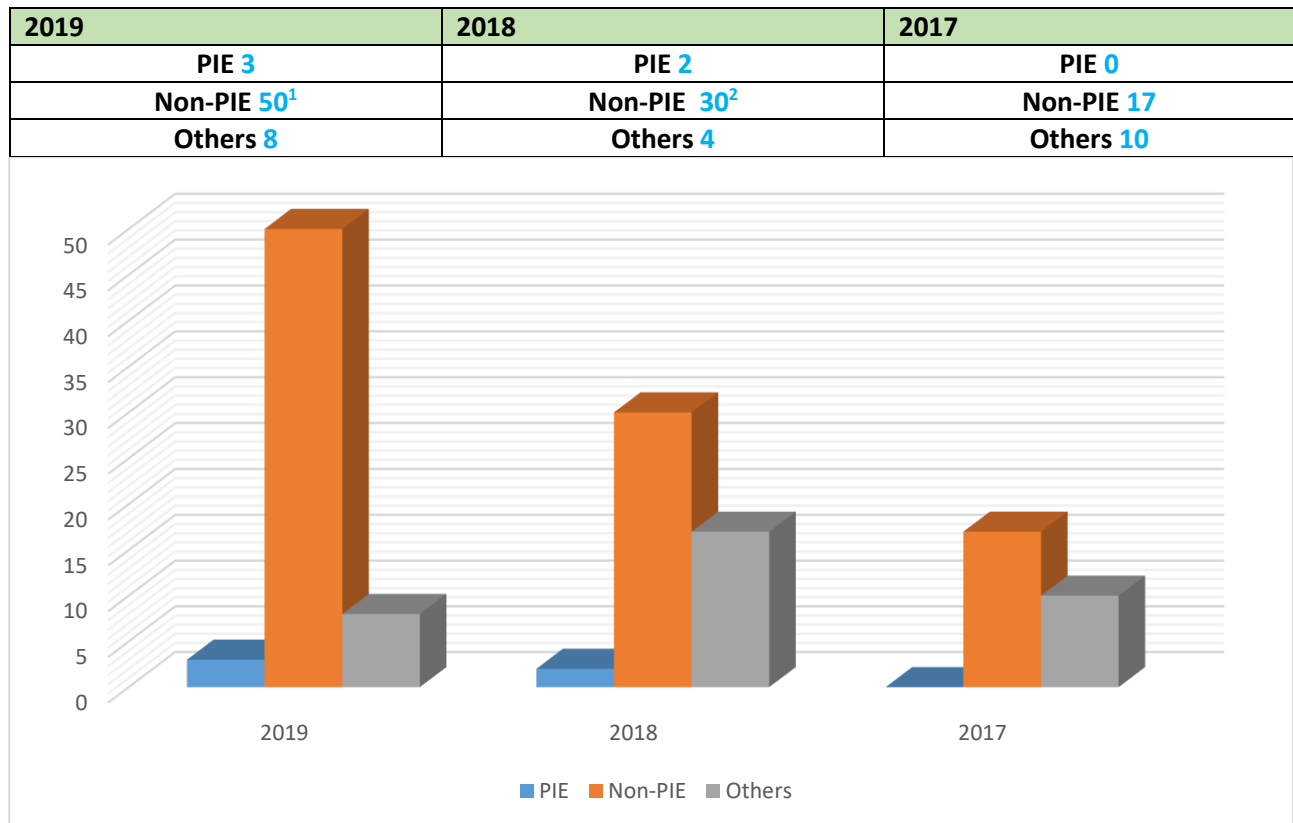
Number (PIE)" represents in the questionnaire the number of administrative measures and sanctions imposed by the Auditors' Public Oversight Authority in the case of quality assurance,

Number (non-PIE)" represents in the questionnaire the number of administrative measures and sanctions imposed by the delegated authority in the case of quality assurance,

Number (others) represents in the questionnaire the number of administrative measures and sanctions imposed by the delegated authority in the case of disciplinary proceedings."

Statistical Representation of Administrative Measures and Sanctions in 2019 compared to 2018 and 2017

A.1 Withdrawal of approval (Art. 30 (3) of EU-AD)



Comments (regarding year 2019):

Bulgaria: Two decisions have been taken to revoke previously imposed (in 2017 and 2018) two administrative measures.

Cyprus: The CyPAOB has not imposed any administrative measures in the year 2019, since the investigation of Disciplinary proceedings that were enacted in 2018, finished in 2019 and the CyPAOB Board of Directors referred the cases to disciplinary proceedings for a hearing before the Disciplinary Committee of the CyPAOB, that started in 2020 but they are still under process. Due to the Covid 19, the hearings were postponed, so no sanctions imposed yet.

Estonia: The profession of sworn auditor was withdrawn by four sworn auditors and the licenses of three audit firms were revoked. Among them, three decisions revoked both the profession of sworn auditor and the license of his/her audit firm.

Hungary: 3 "PIE" cases and 1 "Other" case were withdrawals of special qualifications.

¹ Including Section B "other" sanctions: Exclusion Ireland 6

² Including section B "other" sanctions: withdrawal of approval - 2 sanctions from Sweden and one removal of membership from UK.

Italy: The Ministry of Finance issued 8 decrees withdrawing from the auditors' register 8 statutory auditors (natural person) due to deficiencies of good repute.

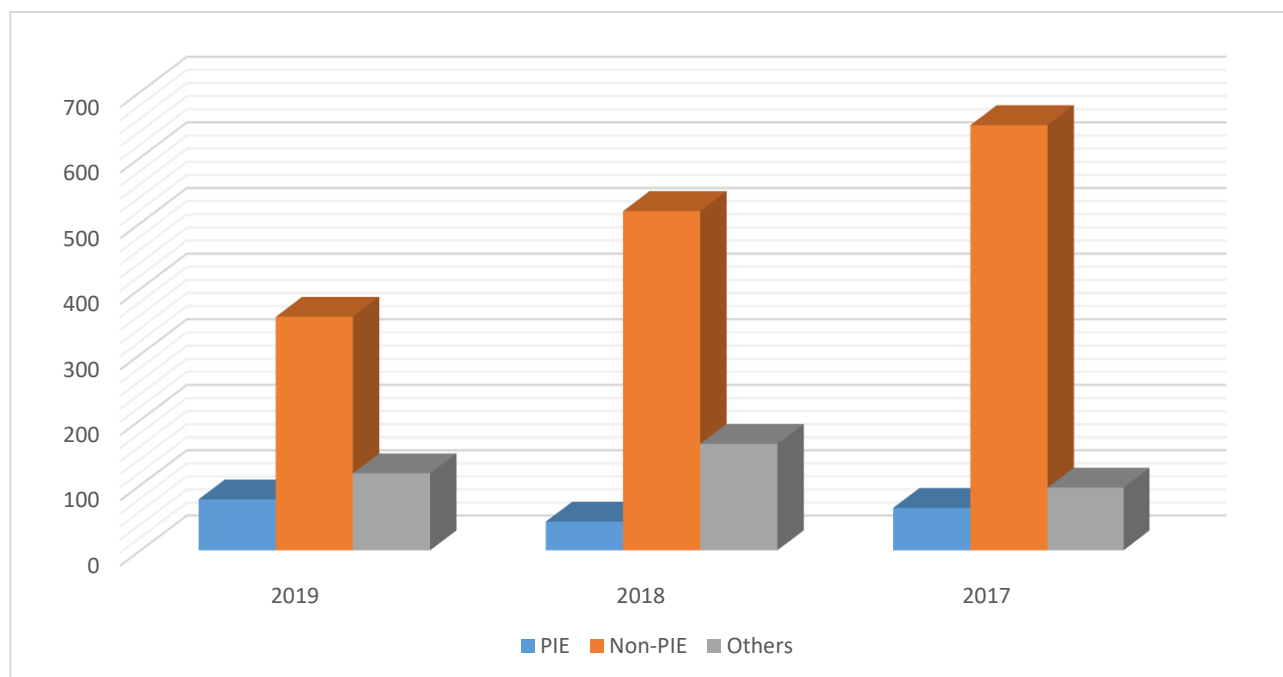
Malta: A non-PIE auditor against whom disciplinary proceedings were being taken voluntarily surrendered his practising certificate and warrant during 2019 (thus 0 withdrawals).

Norway: The FSA withdrew the approval of one audit firm and five auditors. Some of the inspected auditors waived their approval as auditor after the inspection but before the FSA most likely would have made a final decision of withdrawing their approval as auditors. Waiving of approvals are not included in the 6 withdrawals.

A.2 Notice (edited as explained in the footnotes)

Notice requiring the natural or legal person responsible for the breach to cease the conduct and to abstain from any repetition of that conduct Art. 30 a (1 a) EU-AD

2019	2018 ³	2017
PIE 78 ⁴	PIE 44 ⁵	PIE 65 ⁶
Non-PIE 357 ⁷	Non-PIE 518 ⁸	Non-PIE 649 ⁹
Others 118 ¹⁰	Others 163 ¹¹	Others 96 ¹²



³ Statistics regarding year 2018 have been corrected for this report.

⁴ Including section B "other" sanctions: Public reprimand Norway 2; Warning to the auditor Sweden 2, Warning to the audit firm Lithuania 1.

⁵ Including section B "other" sanctions Reprimand Sweden 1, Warning: Sweden 3, Lithuania 2, Public reprimand Norway 3, Call to order Belgium 4.

⁶ Including section B "other" sanctions: Warning Cyprus 4, Finland 1, Sweden 2, Call to order Belgium 7, Reprimand Czech 4, Germany 2, Sweden 1, Public reprimand Norway 3.

⁷ Including section B "other" sanctions: Reprimand Denmark 22, Ireland 6; Admonition Sweden 7; Warning Sweden 24; Lithuania 3, Public reprimand Norway 14.

⁸ Including section B "other" sanctions: Reprimand Czech 14, Sweden 4, Ireland 42, United Kingdom 19, warning Sweden 28, Slovenia 2, Lithuania 4, public reprimand Czech 1 and Norway 13, caution Norway 8, severe reprimand Ireland 7, Call to order Belgium 22.

⁹ Including section B "other" sanctions: Warning Finland 4, Latvia 2, Sweden 20, Romania 295, Call to order Belgium 14, Reprimand Czech 1, Estonia 1, Finland 2, Germany 15, Ireland 10, Sweden 11, Severe Reprimand United Kingdom 4, Public Reprimand Czech 10, Norway 7, Caution Norway 14.

¹⁰ Including section B "other" sanctions: Warning: Latvia 4

¹¹ Including section B "other" sanctions: Warning Denmark 11, reprimand Czech 1, Denmark 17, United Kingdom 1, Severe reprimand Ireland 2.

¹² Including section B "other" sanctions: Warning Finland 10, Call to order Belgium 5, Reprimand Finland 2, Ireland 9, Severe reprimand United Kingdom 1.

Comments (regarding year 2019):

Estonia: Reprimand was imposed on five sworn auditors. Fines were imposed on six audit firms and three sworn auditors. Information is provided for period 1.07.2019 - 30.06.2020.

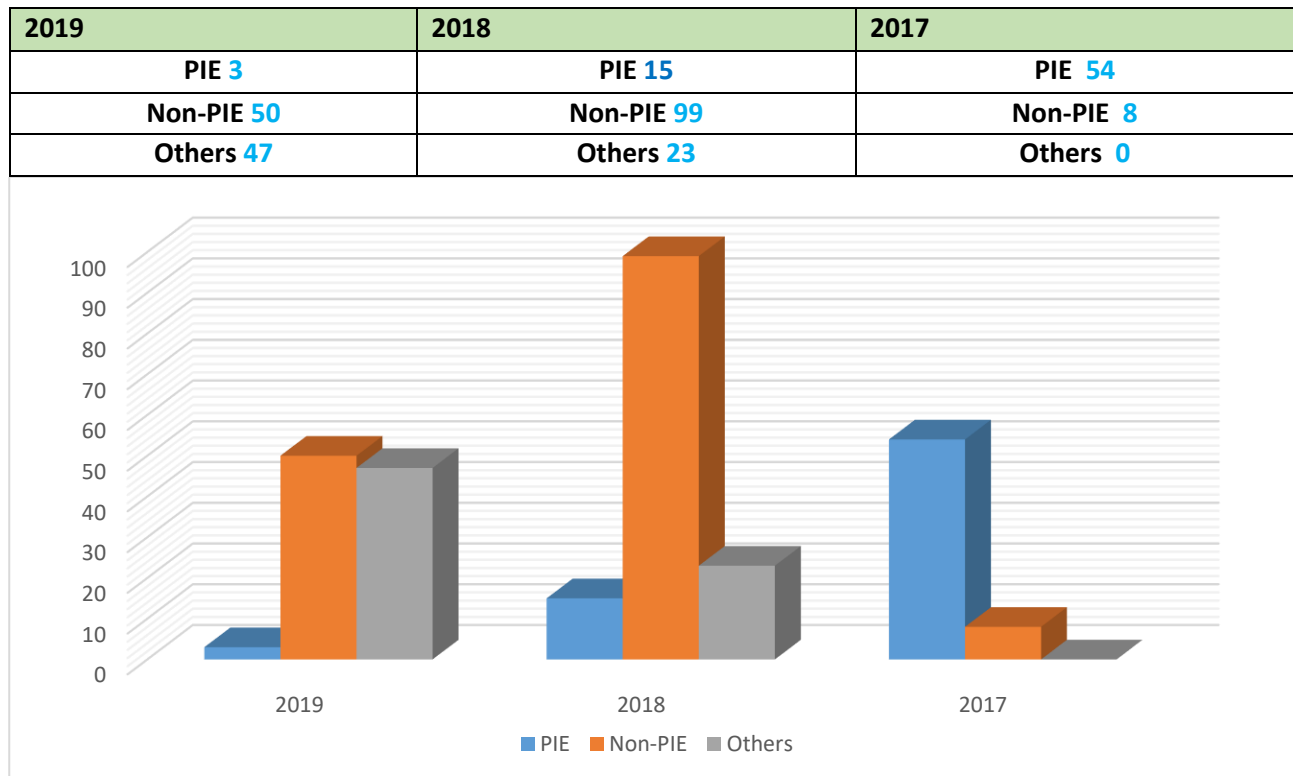
Germany: 6 of the PIE decisions and 1 of the non-PIE decisions are appealed and not legally binding yet.

Romania: Following the inspection activity carried out during 2019, prevention measures were applied. As these inspections were completed in January 2020, these measures will be stated in the next year's report.

Slovenia: APOA issued 3 orders to rectify violations to audit companies.

A.3 Public statement

A public statement which indicates the person responsible and the nature of the breach, published on the website of the competent authority (*Art. 30 a (1 b) EU-AD*)



Comments (regarding year 2019):

Czech: All decisions with administrative measures and sanctions except for the cases closed by reprimand have been published in the register of auditors.

Estonia: Information is provided for period 1.7.2019 - 30.06.2020.

Ireland: Number (others) includes sanctions which do not relate to poor audit work but nonetheless constitute a breach of the Audit Regulations e.g. failure to pay fees, failure to provide requested information, failure to cooperate etc.

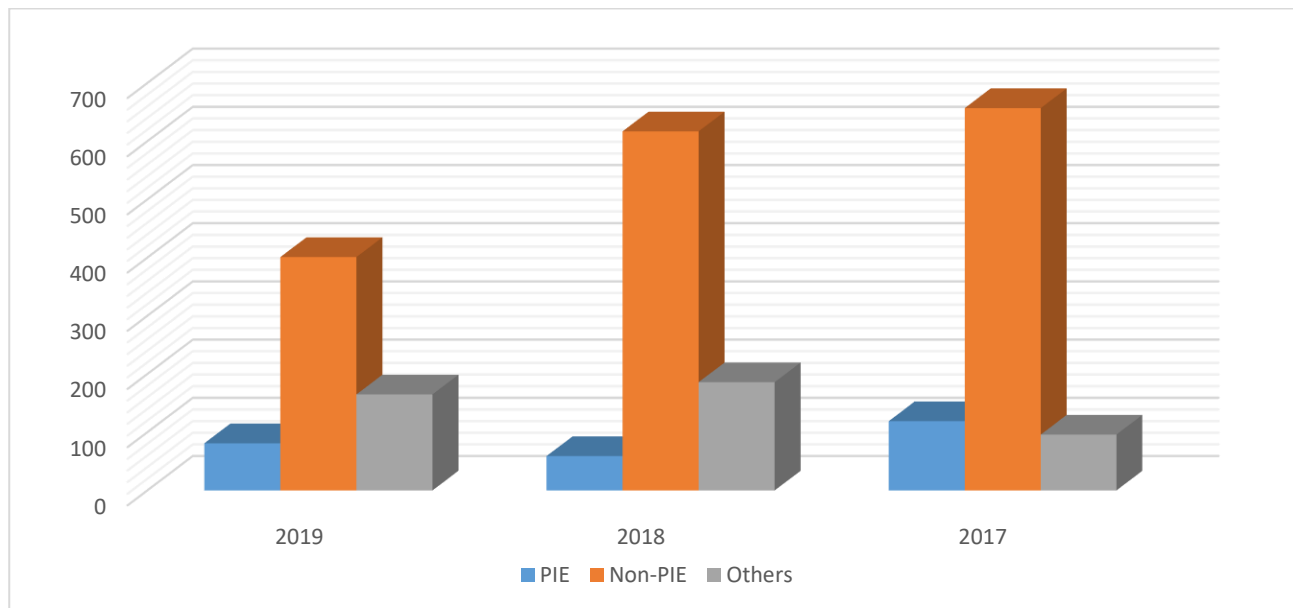
Norway: The FSA regularly publish statements which indicate the nature of the breach and the name of the company responsible. However, individual persons are always made anonymous in these publications. In 2019 the FSA published 16 such statements, whereas two regarded PIE-audit firms. Seven of those statements (included the statements of the two PIE-audit firms) regarded inspections performed before 2019.

Slovenia: APOA issued 3 reprimands to auditors that are also published in APOA website.

A.2-3 Notice and Public Statement Combined (edits in footnotes A.2 apply)

At grass root level it is difficult to differentiate sanction categories “notice” and “public statement” from each other just by the title, without exact criteria for application. Thus it is more useful to examine those sanctions combined, as follows.

2019	2018 ¹³	2017
PIE 81	PIE 59	PIE 119
Non-PIE 401	Non-PIE 617	Non-PIE 657
Others 165	Others 186	Others 96

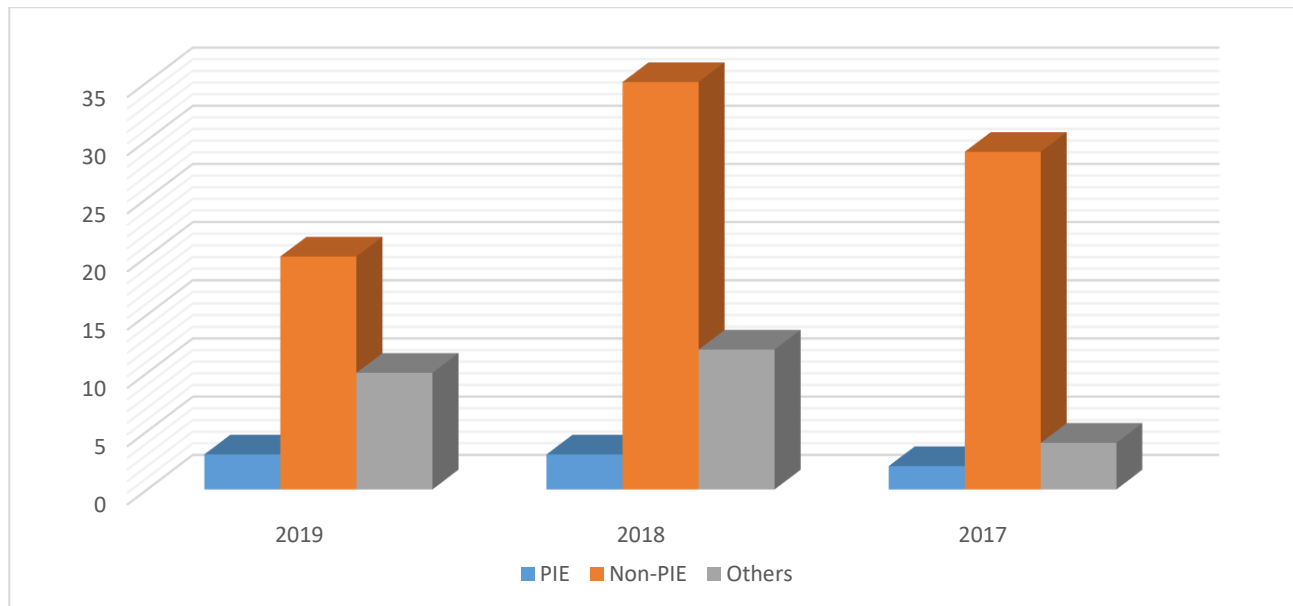


¹³ Statistics regarding year 2018 have been corrected for this report.

A.4 Temporary prohibition

A temporary prohibition, of up to 3 years duration, banning the statutory auditor, the audit firm or the key audit partner from carrying out statutory audits and/or signing audit reports (Art. 30 a (1 c) EU-AD)

2019	2018	2017
PIE 3	PIE 3	PIE 2
Non-PIE 20	Non-PIE 35 ¹⁴	Non-PIE 29
Others 10	Others 12	Others 4



Comments (regarding year 2019):

Germany: The only temporary prohibition concerns a non-PIE decision, which is appealed and not legally binding yet.

Estonia: Information is provided for period 1.7.2019 - 30.06.2020.

Lithuania: Auditor's certificate was suspended and auditor was ordered to retake one auditor's qualification exam.

Netherlands: The delegated authority imposed 7 temporary prohibitions for the durations of 0-3 months.

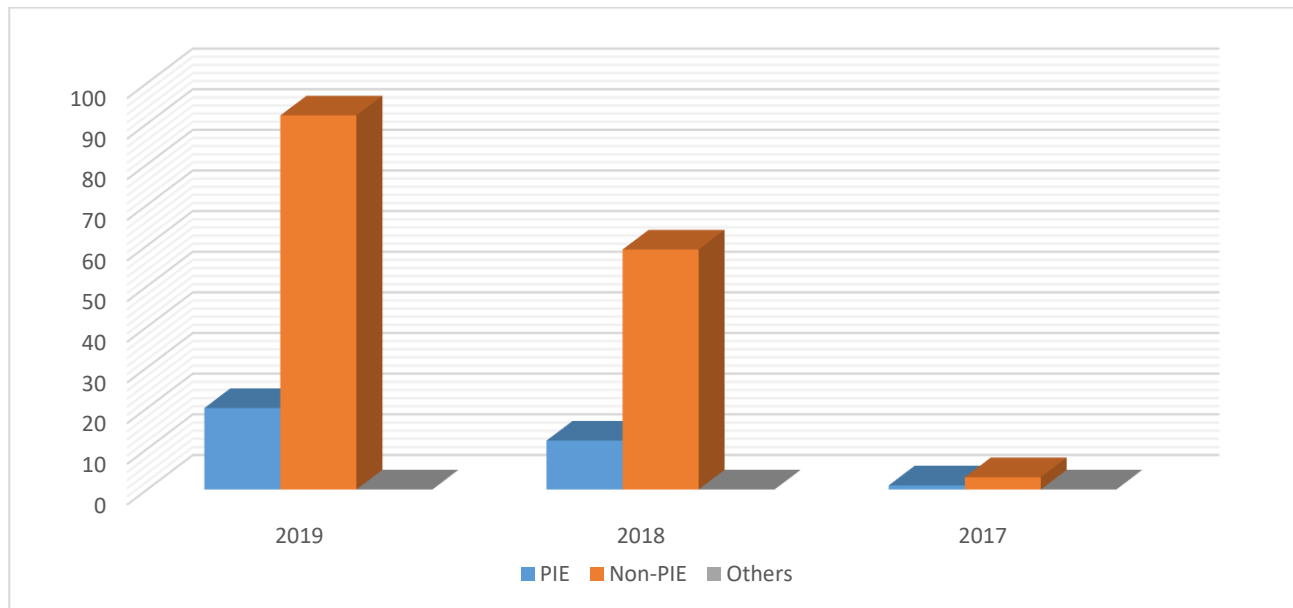
Portugal: CMVM initiated an administrative procedure related to the evaluation of the suitability to conduct public interest functions of 3 Partners of one of the BIG 4 firms in Portugal, with the intention to cancel the registration of 2 statutory auditors and the suspension of the other statutory auditor. The administrative measures were not proceeded with as the 3 statutory auditors voluntary cancelled their registration as statutory auditors.

¹⁴ Including section 8 "other" sanction Prohibition from performing audits on the entity: Spain 2

A.5 Declaration that audit does not meet requirements

A declaration that the audit report does not meet the requirements of Art. 28 of EU-AD, or where applicable, Art. 10 of EU-AR (Art. 30 a (1 d) EU-AD)

2019	2018	2017
PIE 20	PIE 12	PIE 1
Non-PIE 92 ¹⁵	Non-PIE 59	Non-PIE 3
Others 0	Others 0	Others 0



Comments (regarding year 2019):

Estonia: Information is provided for period 1.7.2019 - 30.06.2020.

Hungary: These data (6 PIEs and 92 non-PIEs) comprises all inspections / quality controls that ended with a “not passed” result, because the audit reports didn’t meet the Hungarian and EU audit requirements, but only in the case of 1 PIE audit engagement was ordered to have the audit report withdrawn.

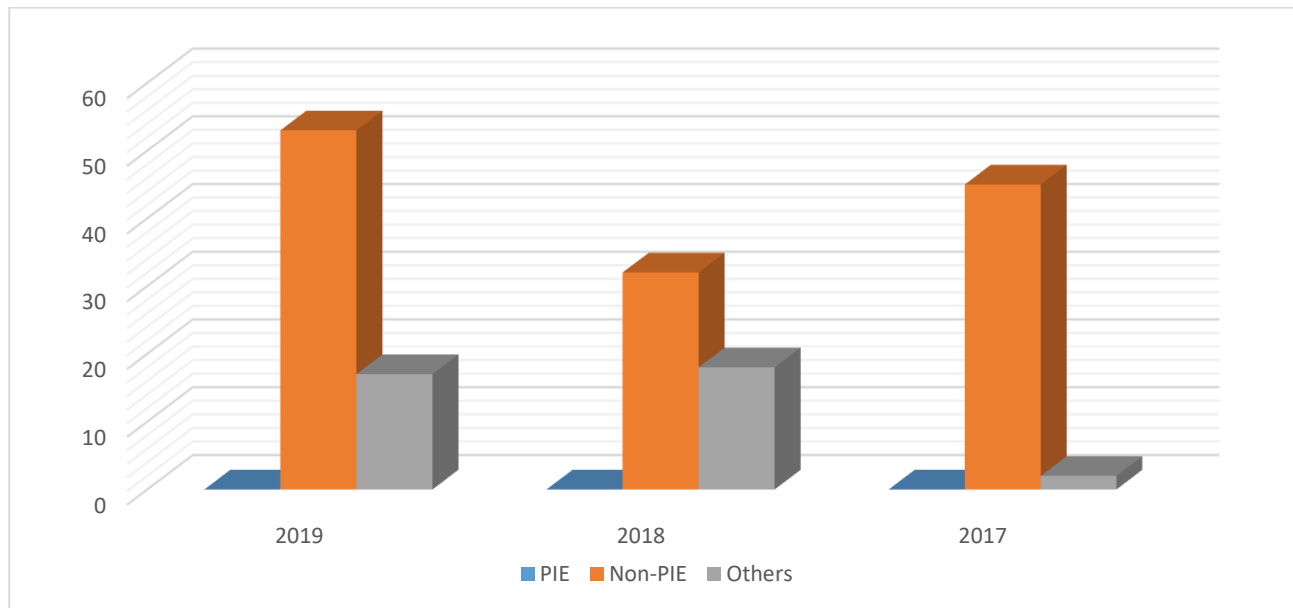
Norway: The declaration is solely communicated to the auditor/audit firm directly.

¹⁵ Hungarian NCA imposed all these 92 sanctions.

A.6 Temporary prohibition sanctions

A temporary prohibition, for a certain duration, banning a member of an audit firm or a member of an administrative or management body of a PIE-entity from exercising functions in audit firms or public-interest entities (Art. 30 a (1 e) EU-AD)

2019	2018	2017
PIE 0	PIE 0	PIE 0
Non-PIE 53 ¹⁶	Non-PIE 32	Non-PIE 45
Others 17 ¹⁷	Others 18	Others 2



Comments (regarding year 2019):

Estonia: Information is provided for period 1.7.2019 - 30.06.2020.

Ireland: Number (others) includes sanctions which do not relate to poor audit work but nonetheless constitute a breach of the Audit Regulations e.g. failure to pay fees, failure to provide requested information, failure to cooperate etc.

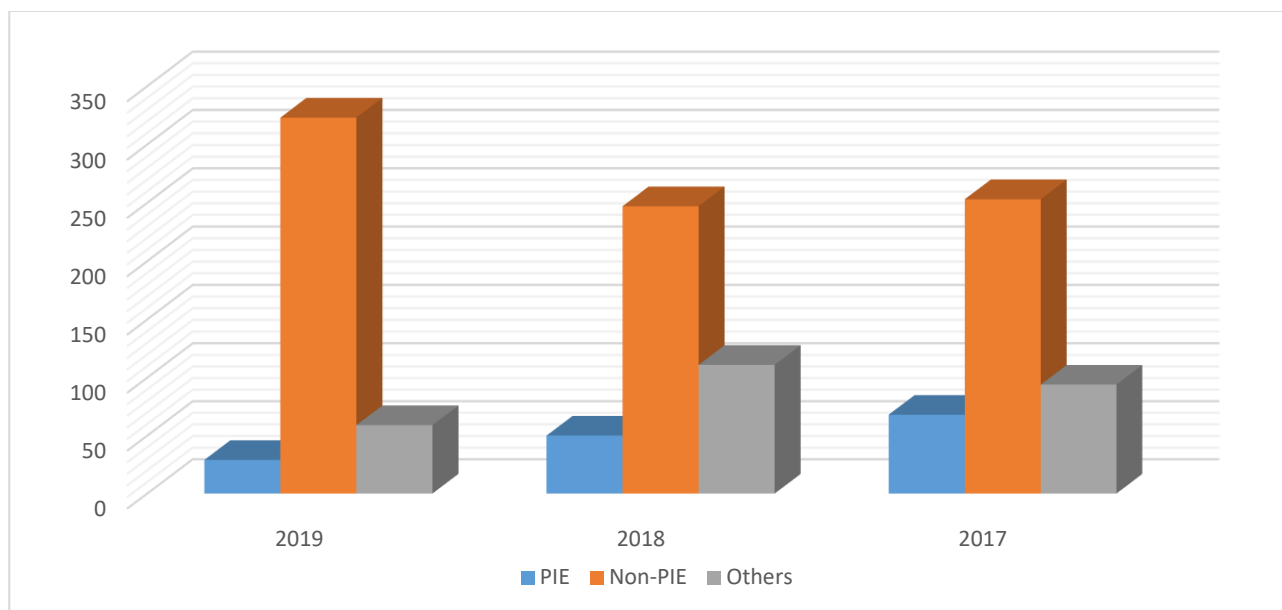
¹⁶ All 53 sanctions were imposed in Ireland.

¹⁷ All 17 sanction were imposed in Ireland.

A.7 Pecuniary sanctions

The imposition of administrative pecuniary sanctions on natural and legal persons (Art. 30 a (1 f) EU-AD)

2019	2018	2017
PIE 29	PIE 50	PIE 68
Non-PIE 323	Non-PIE 247 ¹⁸	Non-PIE 253
Others 59	Others 111	Others 94



Comments (regarding year 2019):

Estonia: Information is provided for period 1.7.2019 - 30.06.2020.

Germany: 1 of the PIE decisions and 1 of the non-PIE decisions are appealed and not legally binding yet.

Greece: Section 'others' concerns pecuniary sanction relative inspection concerning ISQC1 compliance of audit firm.

Italy: Consob completed its administrative process for the adoption of 3 pecuniary sanctions in 2019, formally adopted at the beginning of 2020.

Malta: During 2019, the Accountancy Board filed a police report against a statutory auditor since the statutory auditor was practising the profession of auditing and accounting without having a professional indemnity insurance cover and therefore, was in breach of Article 11 of the Accountancy Profession Act, Chapter 281 of the Laws of Malta. Following court proceedings initiated by the Executive Police, the Court of Magistrates (Malta) as a Court of Criminal Judicature found the statutory auditor guilty as charged and imposed a fine of €2,000.

¹⁸ Including one section B "other" sanction: Fine together with referral to an additional professional examination, Estonia 1.

Norway: The FSA does not have the legal option to impose an administrative pecuniary sanction. However, this will most likely be a legal option to new legislation hopefully in the near future.

Portugal: The amount of the pecuniary sanction was 25 000 Euro.

Slovakia: 5 sanctions were imposed by the national competent authority (Auditing Oversight Authority) - 4 PIE, 1 non-PIE; 3 sanctions were imposed by the delegated authority (Slovak Chamber of Auditors) - 2 non-PIE, 1 others.

B Other sanctions in 2019

Any other administrative measures or sanctions which don't derive from EU-AD or EU-AR

Belgium: Simple finding of guilt: PIE 1. Call to order: PIE 12; non-PIE 22; Others 3 (non-PIE) - 2 (PIE)

France: The French law provides other professional sanctions such as withdrawal of any honorary titles or ineligibility for professional body up to 10 years.

Hungary: Mandatory participation in advanced training: PIE 1; non-PIE 109

Ireland: Severe Reprimand: non-PIE 10

Italy: CONSOB (Money Laundering Inspections Office) adopted 3 precautionary measures to convene the Board of audit firms for the adoption of remedial actions.

The Ministry of Finance in 2019 cancelled from the auditors' public register 12 554 statutory auditors (natural person) due to negligence for payments of auditors' public register annual fees for more than one year, auditors previously suspended in 2018, as reported in the CEAOB Enforcement Report 2019, and subsequently cancelled for not having fixed their position.

Lithuania: Assignment to auditor to additionally develop his professional qualifications: 9 non-PIE. Assignment to audit firm to eliminate identified deficiencies non-PIE 5.

Luxembourg: Close follow-up: non-PIE 5

Malta: Quality Assurance Cold file reviews: non-PIE 7

Spain: Prohibition to carry out audits of the audited entity in relation to which the infringement has been committed for a period of 3 years starting when the sanction is final in administrative proceedings: PIE 2; Non-PIE 5.

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Note to the reader: As mentioned above in the footnotes on section A.2, the following statistics have been removed from the section B (Other sanctions) of the report into section A.2 for the reason that the sanctions fall into the category of "Notice" in this report (2020) and in the previous report (2019).

Denmark: Reprimand: non-PIE 22

Ireland: Reprimand: non-PIE 6; Exclusion: non-PIE 6

Norway: Public reprimand: PIE 2; non-PIE 14

Sweden: Warning to the auditor: PIE 2, non-PIE 24; Admonition: non-PIE 7

Latvia: Warning (competent authority - Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Latvia): Others 3; Warning (Delegated body - Latvian Association of Certified Auditors): Others 1. Warning was issued to the sworn auditor in a disciplinary case, which was initiated on the basis of a complaint regarding the work of a sworn auditor.

Lithuania: Warning to the auditor: PIE 1, non-PIE 3; Warning to the audit firm: PIE 1

ENFORCEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE ON SANCTIONING STATISTICS REGARDING YEAR 2019

This questionnaire is addressed to EU Competent Authorities in Auditor Oversight, based on Article 23 of the Regulation 537/2014 and Directive 2006/43/EC, Article 30f (1).

Legal ground: This questionnaire is based on Member States duty to cooperate in line with Article 33 of Directive 2006/43/EC and CEAOB's mission to facilitate the exchange of information, expertise and best practices in line with Article 30(7) and 30(11) of Regulation. The questionnaire addresses investigations and sanctioning by competent authorities or delegated authorities in the calendar year 2019. The responses of the questionnaire will be used for public reporting purposes in compliance with the CEAOB's work plan 2020 and the CEAOB Enforcement sub-group's work plan 2020.

Statistics: Please give statistics which reflect the decisions based on legislation in your jurisdiction in line with the ARD. The reported statistics should be decisions taken by your national competent authority (NCA), and (if applicable, combined with) the decisions by the delegated body/authority. The questions and requests for statistics refer only to calendar year 2019.

The questionnaire is addressed to collect information primarily on the oversight of statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts conducted by auditors and audit firms. Kindly distinguish PIE and non-PIE related engagements and related information in your responses.

As for investigation and sanctioning of other engagements, other activities and non-audit services of auditors and audit firms, please use the section "Others" in your response (e.g. sanctions imposed following any negligence for payment of statutory audit fees, failure to provide requested information for oversight purposes, breach of duty of cooperation, violation of educational requirements, failure in non-audit reports etc).

Terms: The terms used in this questionnaire reflect the terms and definitions used in EU Audit Directive (2006/43/EC) of May 2006 and the Regulation 537/2014. This questionnaire covers PIE and non-PIE auditors and audit firms respectively. "**EU-AD**" refers to Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts, "**EU-AR**" means Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities, and "**NCA**" covers National competent authority under the meaning of Art. 2(10) EU-AD.

Responses: Please provide your responses using this electronic format **by 30 September 2020 at the latest**.

Inquiries: If you have any inquiries about answering the questions, please contact pasi.horsmanheimo@prh.fi.

Contact information:

Jurisdiction: _____

Name of the competent authority in the original language and in English (with abbreviations in use):

The following responses were filled by: _____ (name and contact information) date _____/_____/2020

Further information can be given by (contact information):
_____**A. Statistics 2019 - Administrative measures and sanctions**

Please fill in the administrative measures and sanctions which your national competent authority or (if applicable) a delegated authority or body has imposed in line with the ARD (based on delegation of tasks, see Art. 24 of the EU-AR and Article 32(4) of the EU-AD). Note that statistics of decisions where it was concluded that sanctioning isn't necessary when the case was closed are not requested in your reporting. In the instance of a case of multiple sanctions, where an auditor can be imposed a fine and a reprimand by the same decision in the same case, both sanctions should be filled in respectively. Kindly report the sanctions and administrative measures imposed on auditors and audit firms separately. An administrative measure or a sanction should only be reported once in the relevant numbered section. If there are other parties involved and have been sanctioned in the case (such as former auditors, experts), please distinguish the reporting of the other administrative measures or sanctions in the comments field.

	Mandatory administrative measures and sanctions that the competent authority or the delegated authority/body has taken/imposed. Art. 30 a EU Directive Art. 23 (f) of the EU Regulation No. 537/2014	How many administrative measures and sanctions did the national competent authority and/or the delegated authority impose in total in 2019? Kindly distinguish the PIE and non-PIE sanctions on the basis of the engagement in question. Note: Where a single case covers several sanctions, please report <u>each sanction</u> separately.	Notes and comments. National add-ons etc.
1	Withdrawal of approval (Art. 30 (3) of EU-AD Note: Report in this section all administrative measures and sanctions which have the same/similar permanent impact as a withdrawal of approval (such as withdrawal of special qualifications as a statutory auditor, restriction, exclusion	Number (PIE): Number (non-PIE): Others:	

	from profession etc.) which prevents a person or a firm from performing statutory audits and other services as an auditor.		
2	Notice requiring the natural or legal person responsible for the breach to cease the conduct and to abstain from any repetition of that conduct Art. 30 a (1 a) EU-AD Note: Report in this section all administrative measures and sanctions, which are based on Art. 30 a (1.a) EU-AD regardless of the national title of the administrative measure or sanction and regardless of possible minor national add-ons, such as “reprimand”, “severe reprimand”, “public reprimand (?)”, “warning”, “admonition”, “call to order”, “caution” etc. as long as they match with Art. 30 a (1 a) EU-AD.	Number (PIE): Number (non-PIE): Others:	
3	A public statement which indicates the person responsible and the nature of the breach, published on the website of the competent authority (Art. 30 a (1 b) EU-AD)	Number (PIE): Number (non-PIE): Others:	
4	A temporary prohibition, of up to 3 years’ duration, banning the statutory auditor, the audit firm or the key audit partner from carrying out statutory audits and/or signing audit reports (Art. 30 a (1 c) EU-AD) Note: Report in this section all administrative measures and sanctions, which are based on Art. 30 a (1 c) EU-AD regardless of the national title of the administrative measure or sanction and regardless of possible minor national add-ons, such as “suspension”, “restriction”, “exclusion” as long as they are limited in time and match the requirements of Art. 30 a (1 a) EU-AD.	Number (PIE): Number (non-PIE): Others:	
5	A declaration that the audit report does not meet the requirements of Art. 28 of EU-AD, or where applicable, Art. 10 of EU-AR (Art. 30 a (1 d) EU-AD)	Number (PIE): Number (non-PIE): Others:	
6	A temporary prohibition, for a certain duration, banning a member of an audit firm or a member of an administrative or management body of a PIE-entity from exercising functions in audit firms or public-interest entities (Art. 30 a (1 e) EU-AD)	Number (PIE): Number (non-PIE): Others:	

7	The imposition of administrative pecuniary sanctions on natural and legal persons (<i>Art. 30 a (1 f) EU-AD</i>)	Number (PIE): Number (non-PIE): Others:	
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B. Other administrative measures and sanctions (which are not covered by the AUR or AUD).

Any other administrative measures or sanctions imposed which are not covered by the EU-AD or EU-AR. Kindly provide details and any relevant statistics	Sanction	How many such administrative measures and sanctions did the competent authority impose in 2019? Distinguish the PIE and non-PIE sanctions on the basis of the engagement in question. <i>Note: Where a single case may cover several sanctions, please report <u>each sanction</u> separately.</i>	Notes and comments: National add-ons etc.
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